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WILLIAMS and URIAH C. RUTTER.

ADDRESS OF GEN. HAMILTON TO
THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

We find in the New Orleans Era
the address of Gov. Hamilton to the
people of Texas, issued upon his ar-
rival recently in that State. The ad-
dress is characterized by great ability
and force, presenting in clear terms
the folly of secession, and the duty of
standing by the Government in its
struggle with treason. The address
opens as follows:

CITIZENS OF TEXAS: Through the
instrumentality of ambitious and de-
signing men, you have been, for more
than two and a half years, engaged in
rebellion against the Government of
the United States. Hunted as a felon,
and expelled from the State because I
would not join the conspiracy to over-
throw the government, I now, after an
exile of eighteen months, return to
you, charged with the duty of organizing
such provisional State government as
may be best calculated to aid in restor-
ing you to the blessings of civil lib-
erty.

When you were forced, by a minor-
ity, into rebellion, you were in the en-
joyment of every blessing ever con-
ferred by civil government upon men.—
Not a single wrong had you ever suf-
fered from the Government. You had
liberty, peace, prosperity, and were in
the daily and undisturbed "pursuit of
happiness." You will not fail to re-
member the promises of the rebel lead-
ers, nor the predictions of loyal men.
After an experience so sad in its re-
sults—so horrible in its details—I call
upon you to answer, who dealt truth-
fully with you?

PROMISES OF FULFILLMENT.

Governor Hamilton then recounts
some of the promises made by the re-
bel leaders to the people of Texas,
namely, that secession was a rightful
and peaceful remedy for anticipated
evils; that the South had but to strike
to secure the help and sympathy of the
world, which recognized "cotton as
king"; that the North would not and
could not fight Southern men, and that
in case of war, the Northern States
would immediately crumble to pieces;
and shows that none of the promises
have been fulfilled, while all the pre-
dictions of disaster made by those who
opposed disunion have actually come
to pass. Thus, as to the prophecy of
disunion men as to the effect of rebel-
lion on slavery, Governor Hamilton says:

You were told that the institution
of slavery owed to the Government of
the United States all the toleration
and consideration which it ever had
in the civilized world; and that, if left
to combat the public sentiment of man-
kind alone upon its merits, it would go
down; that whatever might be the in-
tention of the leaders in rebellion, they
would ultimately be forced to the al-
ternative of making the new govern-
ment a despotism; that the people
would not long tolerate so disastrous a
change in their interest and happiness,
unless compelled by force. We said
that "cotton" was not "king," that
bread had ever been and would ever
be the chief necessity of individuals
and of nations; that none of the gov-
ernments of the old world could afford
to jeopardize their moral status by
openly aiding in the establishment of
a government for the perpetuity of
slavery; but that France and England
would avail themselves of every op-
portunity to encourage civil war here,
in the hope that the power and influ-
ence of republican government on this
continent might be broken and destroyed;
that Mexico would be victimized by
one or both of these governments
while we were engaged in domestic
strife.

We said the revolution would soon
prove to the non-slave-owner that it
was not a war in the interest of his
class, but in the interest of the slave
owner, and destined to result in the
disfranchisement of the poor, and thus
compel them, in self-defense, to become
the uncompromising opponents of
slavery. We warned you that the
boasted wealth of the South was not
and could not be made available in the
contemplated struggle; that the insti-
tution of slavery, unlocked by the
clash of arms, would deliver within the
lines of the South, as the Grecian horse
did within the walls of Troy, a hostile
force at its very center; that the Gov-
ernment was strong and would exert
its strength for the suppression of the
rebellion; that the issue would at last
be between a slave aristocracy and a
democratic republic.

Citizens of Texas, let truth be be-
tween us. Again I call upon you to
answer, whose promises have failed,
and whose predictions have been ver-
ified? If a single promise made by the

The Lancaster Gazette.

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

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LANCASTER, OHIO, FEB. 4, 1864.

Established 1826.

rebel leaders has been realized, I chal-
lenge you to name it! What has been
your realization of liberty under the
rebel rule?

THE PENALTIES OF REBELLION.
Governor Hamilton next exhibits
the disasters which have followed se-
cession:

You have either been denied the
right to carry your cotton and other
products to the only market open to
you—the Mexican border—or you
have, when there, been shamelessly
plundered by Government agents and
military commanders, who have thus
secured for themselves fortunes, now
safely deposited in foreign countries,
which they expect to enjoy while you
suffer the evils which they have en-
tailed upon you. Taxation in some
form has been visited upon you day
by day, until you are no longer able
to meet the demands of your mas-
ters. And at last, when every appli-
cation to extort money from you has
failed to satisfy them, because of the
worthlessness of the currency they had
compelled you to accept, agents were
appointed to call upon you at your
homes for one-tenth of your crops—the
proceeds of your honest toil.

Martial law has been visited upon you,
and in every town and village, and
neighborhood, some petty despot ap-
pointed, to whose edicts you were re-
quired to bow in meek submission.—
You have been denied the right to travel
through the community near your
homes on the most necessary business,
without the written permission of one
of these tools of tyranny. You dare
not convey to market the product of
your farms and your labor without
permission. Your wagons and teams
have been seized by government ag-
ents at home and on the road to mar-
ket, in order to compel you to sell
them your crops for a nominal price in
worthless paper. No interest has been
secure and no right sacred. Law and
order no longer exist among you. * *
The vicious and depraved—the mur-
derers and ruffians of the country are
banded together in secret societies
known as "Sons of the South," and
are from day to day sitting in judg-
ment on the lives of the best citizens
of the State.

Three thousand of your citizens
have perished because they loved good
government, and peace and order in
society perished as felons. They have
been hung, shot, and literally butcher-
ed; they have been tortured, in many
instances, beyond anything known
in savage warfare.

Uncertainty, and gloom, and des-
pair are resting upon you to-day like
the frown of God. Are you in love
with this, and do you desire it to con-
tinue?

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Governor Hamilton next refers to
the Amnesty Proclamation, offering
pardon to all but the rebel leaders,
and discusses that part of it requiring
the surrender of slavery:

It is true that negroes in Texas are
legally free; but how does this injure
you? If you yourselves are free the
fact of all other things being free also,
will not impair your rights nor abridge
your privileges. The leveling process
so much complained of, is, indeed,
very different from that intended by
your masters; they intended to keep
the negro in bondage, and reduce you
to the same condition. The Govern-
ment of the United States has deter-
mined that you shall continue free,
and to that end has deemed it neces-
sary to give freedom to the slaves.

Your position in Government and
society will remain unchanged, and
that of the negro improved. Let those who
feel conscious that they cannot success-
fully compete with the negro for the
prize of acknowledged merit and moral
worth, chafe and complain. The man
who is conscious of endowments,
physical, and mental, superior to the
negro, and who intends to employ
them for the good of his country and
his race, need feel no jealousy of the
negro's freedom.

SLAVERY ABANDONED.

Governor Hamilton, continuing,
shows how slavery has retarded the
prosperity of Texas, how it had grown
to be a despotism, destroying all who
dared to oppose it:

In our own State, during the sum-
mer and fall of 1860, according to the
published account of the murderers
themselves, two hundred and fifty of
our free citizens were hung as felons,
and thousands driven from their
homes and compelled to leave the State
because they were suspected of in-
fidelity to slavery. And, finally, gather-
ing terror from its successful war
upon the rights and lives of its citizens
it lifted its unholy hand to destroy the
Government to whose protection it
owed its power. In its efforts to ac-
complish this, you have only been
considered as so much material to be
used. * * * * *

If, then, you believe as I do, that
the institution of slavery has merited
and invited its own destruction, and
that its doom, pronounced by the sov-
ereign power of the nation, is an act of
justice—more than human justice—at-
testing the presence of that Omnipot-
ent hand—then speak and act as men
who deserve freedom for themselves
and their posterity. The day is near
at hand when the name of Abolition-
ist will cease to be a reproach, even in
the South, and when children, now
daily the subjects of attempted insult
on account of its application to their
fathers, will thank God that they
were so reviled.

CONDITION OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH
CONTRASTED.

The hopelessness of the rebellion is
next exhibited, and the successes of
the Federal army rehearsed:

What is the condition of the loyal
States? I speak what I know—what
I have seen—when I say that their
people were never before as prosper-
ous as at this moment. Grass does
not grow in the streets of their cities.
On the contrary, they are filled to re-
pletion with bustling throngs, and re-
sound, day and night, with the rush
and noise of busy commerce. Their
people, of all classes and of every av-
ocation of life, are thriving beyond
anything known in former years.—
The hundreds of thousands sent to the
war are not missed from the great
hive of their population. The Govern-
ment is full of energy, resources,
and determination to conquer the re-
bellion. It will be conquered—it is, in
fact, conquered at this moment; its
power is broken; its fate is sealed.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON
SOUTHERN GRIEVANCES.

The following speech of Mr. Steph-
ens, the present Vice President of the
rebel Confederacy, was delivered in
the Georgia State Convention in Jan-
uary, 1861. It will be remembered
that Mr. Stephens, just before that
time, made a Union speech to the peo-
ple. The language of this address to
the Convention is even stronger than
that of his more famous speech. It is
a crushing reply to those Northern
sympathizers with the rebels, who are
constantly proclaiming that "the
South" was injured, and came short
of its rights in the Union. Mr. Stephens
said:

"This step (of secession) once taken
can never be recalled; and all the bal-
l and withering consequence that
must follow will rest on the Con-
vention of all coming time. When we
and our posterity shall see our lovely
South desolated by the demon of war,
which this act of yours will inevitably
bring down upon us, when our green
fields of waving harvest shall be trod-
den down by the murderous soldiery
and fiery car of war sweeping over our
land; our temples of justice laid in ash-
es; all the horrors and desolations of
war upon us; who but this Convention
will be held responsible for it? And who
but him who shall have given his vote
for this unwise and ill-timed measure,
as I honestly think and believe, shall
be held to strict account for this suicidal
act by the present generation, and prob-
ably cursed and execrated by posterity
for all coming time, for the wide and
desolating ruin that will inevitably follow
this act you now propose to perpet-
rate?"

THE NORTH BLAMELESS.

"Pardon, I entreat you, and consider
for a moment what reasons you can
give that will even satisfy yourselves
in calmer moments—what reason can
you give to your fellow sufferers in the
calamity that it will bring upon us.
What reasons can you give to the nation
of the earth to justify it? They will be
the calm and deliberate judges in the
case; and what cause or one overt act
can you name or point to, on which to
rest the plea of justification? What
right has the North asserted? What
interest of the South has been invaded?
What justice has been denied, and
what claim, founded to justice and
right, has been withheld? Can either
of you today name one government act
of wrong, deliberately and purposely
done by the Government of Washing-
ton, of which the South has a right to
complain? I challenge the answer.
While on the other hand, let me show
the facts (and believe me, gentlemen,
I am not here the advocate of the
North; but I am here the friend of the
firm friend and lover of the South and
her institutions, and for this reason I
speak thus plainly and faithfully for
yours, mine, and every other man's
interest the words of truth and sober-
ness) or which I wish you to judge, and
I will only state facts, which are clear
and undeniable, and which now stand
as records authentic in the history of
our country.

"When we of the South demanded
the slave trade, or the importation of
Africans for cultivation of our lands,
did they not yield the right for twenty
years? When we asked a three-
fifths representation in Congress for
our slaves, was it not granted? When
we asked and demanded the return of
any fugitive from justice, or the recov-
ery of those persons owing labor or al-
legiance, was it not incorporated in the
Constitution, and again ratified and
strengthened by the fugitive slave law
of 1850? But do you reply that in
many instances they have violated this
compact, and have been faithful to
their engagements? As individual and
local communities they may have
done so, but not by the sanction of
Government, for that has always been
true to Southern interests.

"Again, gentlemen, look at another
fact; when we have asked that more
territory should be added, that we
might spread the institution of slav-
ery, have they not yielded to our de-
mands in giving us Louisiana, Florida,
and Texas, out of which 4 States have
been carved, and ample territory for
four more to be added in due time, if
you, by this unwise and impolitic act,
do not destroy this hope, and, perhaps,
by it lose all, and have your last slave
wreathed from you by stern military
rule, as South America and Mexico
were; or by the vindictive decree of a
universal emancipation, which may
reasonably be expected to follow?"

WHAT THE SOUTH HAD IN THE UNION.

"But, again, gentlemen, what have
we to gain by this proposed change of
our relation to the General Govern-
ment? We have always had the con-
trol, and can yet, if we remain in it,
and areas united as we have been. We
have had a majority of the Presidents
chosen from the South, as well as their
control and management of most of
those chosen from the North. We have
had sixty years of Southern Presi-
dents to their twenty-four, thus con-
trolling the executive department. So
of the judges of the Supreme Court, we
have had eighteen from the South, and
but eleven from the North; although
nearly four-fifths of the judicial busi-
ness has arisen in the free States, yet a
majority of the court has always been
from the South. This we have requir-
ed, so as to guard against any inter-
pretation of the Constitution unfavor-
able to us. In like manner, we have
been equally watchful to guard our in-
terests in the legislative branch of
Government. In choosing the presi-
dents (pro tem.) of the Senate, we
have had twenty-four to their eleven.
Speakers of the House we have had
twenty-three, and they twelve. While
the majority of the Representatives, from
their greater population, have al-
ways been from the North, yet we have
so generally secured the Speaker,
because he, to a greater extent, shapes
and controls the legislation of the
country.

"Nor have we had less control in ev-
ery other department of the General
Government. Attorney Generals we
have had fourteen, while the North
have had but five. Foreign ministers
we have had eighty-six, and they but
fifty-four. While three-fourths of the
business that demands diplomatic
agents abroad is clearly from the free
States, from their greater commercial
interests, yet we have had the prin-
cipal embassies, so as to secure the
world markets for cotton, tobacco and
sugar, on the best possible terms.—
We have had a vast majority of the
higher offices of both Army and Navy,
while a larger proportion of the sold-
iers and sailors were drawn from the
North. Equally so of clerks, auditors,
and comptrollers, filling the executive
department, the records show for the
last fifty years that of three thousand
thus employed we have had more than
two-thirds of the same, while we have
but one-third of the white population
of the republic.

"Again, look at another item, and
one, be assured, in which we have a
great and vital interest; it is that of
revenue, or means of supporting Gov-
ernment. From official documents we
learn that a fraction over three-fourths
of the revenue collected for the support
of Government has uniformly been
raised from the North.

"Pardon now while you can, gentle-
men, and contemplate carefully and
candidly these important items. Leav-
ing out of view for the present, the
countless millions of dollars you must
expend in a war with the North; with
tens of thousands of your sons and
brothers, slain in battle, and offered up
as sacrifices upon the altar of your
ambition—and for what? We ask
again, Is it for the overthrow of the
American Government, established by
our common ancestry, cemented and
built up by their sweat and blood, and
founded on the broad principle of right
justice and humanity? And as such,
I must declare here, as I have often
done before, and which has been re-
peated by the greatest and wisest of
statesmen and patriots in this and other
lands that it is the best and freest Gov-
ernment—the most equal in its rights,
the most just in its decisions, the most lenient
in its measures, and the most aspiring in
its principles to elevate the race of men
that the sun ever shone upon. Now, for
you to attempt to overthrow such a
Government as this under which we
have lived for more than three-quar-
ters of a century—in which we have
gained our wealth, our standing, as a
nation, our domestic safety while the
elements of peril are around us, with
peace and tranquility, accompanied
with unbounded prosperity and rights
unassailed—is the height of madness,
folly and wickedness to which I can
neither lend my sanction or my vote."

Demoralization of Lee's Army.

A special dispatch to the Philadel-
phia Inquirer, dated "Headquarters
Army of the Potomac, January 22,"
says:

Six deserters from the rebel army
came into the lines of General Kilpa-
trick on Wednesday last. Two of them
had been on picket, and by deserting
their posts secured their own escape
and that of the other four, the plan
no doubt having been previously agreed
upon. The number coming in for a
day or two past has been unusually
large, and among those brought to
headquarters yesterday was a rebel
captain.

Sharp musketry firing, continuing
for several minutes, was heard about
three o'clock yesterday morning,
among the rebels over the Rapidan,
near Ely's Ford. It is supposed to be
occasioned by a concerted attempt at
desertion by a considerable number of
their men. The hour at which it oc-
curred was sufficient evidence that
something unusual was up among them.

There will be two eclipses this
year, both of the sun. The first May
5. Invisible here, visible in the East
Indies, North Pacific Ocean, and Cali-
fornia. The second, October 30. In-
visible here. Visible and annular in
the South Pacific Ocean, South Amer-
ica, and South Atlantic Ocean.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. W. A. Scott, of Palmyra, Iowa,
thinks he has found an infallible cure
for diphtheria. In a communication
to the Missouri Democrat he says:

It will always cure if the treatment
is commenced before the diphtheria
membrane extends into the air tubes,
which is known by the great difficulty
of breathing and restlessness. In such
cases no remedy yet discovered will
always effect a cure; but if the patient
is watched, and this treatment
used in time, there is no danger.

I sent this treatment to a friend of
mine in Wisconsin, and he used it on
himself and family, and neighbors,
with such wonderful success that he
requested me to send it to you for pub-
lication, as this horrible disease is pre-
vailing extensively in parts of Mis-
souri.

DIPHTHERIA WASH.

Golden seal, pulverized, 1 drachm.
Borax, " 1 "
Black pepper, " 1 "
Alum, " 1 "
Nitrate of Potash, " 1 "
Salt, " 2 "

Put all into a common-sized teacup,
or vessel which holds about four ounces,
and pour half full of boiling water;
stir well, and then fill of good vin-
egar. Fit for use when it settles.—
Make a swab by getting a little stick
about the size of a pipe-stem, notch
one end, and wrap a strip of cotton
cloth around it, letting the cloth pro-
ject about half an inch beyond the end
of the stick, so as not to jag the mouth
and throat, and fasten with a thread.

Swab the mouth and throat well ev-
ery half hour if the case is bad—every
hour if not bad. When the patient
gets better, every two hours; then
when better, every four hours; and
when still better, two or three times a
day (if well), which will be from two
to seven days. Touch every affected
spot—the uvula, tonsils and fauces, the
whole of the back part of the mouth
and top of the throat, and let the pa-
tient swallow a little of the wash each
time you swab. Swabbing causes no
pain, though the patient will gag, and
sometimes vomit; but swab well, and
a feeling of relief will follow every swab-
bing.

Let every patient have a separate
swab; keep the wash pure by pouring
what you use each time into another
vessel; and also wipe off any matter or
slime that may be on the swab every
time you take it from the mouth.

Rub the following liniment on the
throat outside once every three or four
hours, and keep a flannel cloth around
the neck till well.

Take spirits of turpentine, 1 ounce.

Take sweet oil, (or lincseed oil,) one
ounce.

Take aqua ammonia, (mix,) one
ounce.

Shake before using each time.

Keep the bowels open with castor
oil.

Keep the patient in the house, but
ventilate well.

We have long known that the appli-
cation of caustic by a swab, in the
hands of a skillful physician, is next to
certain to check the worst cases of
diphtheria. We presume the merit of
the above lies as much in the element
"nitrate of potash" as of all the other
ingredients combined.

Official Dispatch from General Thomas.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The fol-
lowing has been received at headquar-
ters here:

"CHATTANOOGA, January 27.

"To General Halleck:

"Colonel Boone, with a force of 450
men of the 28th Kentucky mounted
infantry, and the 4th Michigan Cavalry,
attacked the camp of Home Guards,
Colonel Culbertson commanding, and
routed them, destroying the camp, a
considerable number of arms and other
property, and returned to their camp,
without any casualties in his force.

"Johnson's brigade of Roddy's com-
mand crossed the Tennessee river at
Bainbridge, intending to make a junc-
tion with a brigade of infantry, who
were expected to cross the river at
Lamb's and Brown's Ferries, and thence
proceed to Alton to capture our forces
there. We engaged them, killing 15,
wounding quite a number, and taking
some of them prisoners, among them
three commissioned officers. Our loss
10 wounded.

(Signed) GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major General Commanding.

THIS LIFE.—Life is beautifully com-
pared to a fountain fed by a thousand
streams, that perish if one be dried.—
It is a silver cord, twisted with a thou-
sand strings that part asunder if it be
broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals,
are surrounded by innumerable
dangers which make it much more
strange that they escape so long, than
that they sometimes perish suddenly
at last. We are encompassed with ac-
cidents every day, to crush the mould-
ering tenement which we inhabit. The
seeds of disease are planted in our con-
stitutions by nature. The earth and
atmosphere where we draw the breath
of life are impregnated with death—
death is made to operate its own des-
truction. The food that nourishes, con-
tains the elements of decay; the soul
that animates it by a revivifying fire
tends to wear out by its own action.—
Death lurks in ambush along our path.
Notwithstanding this is the truth, so
palpably confirmed by the daily exam-
ples before our eyes, how little do we
lay it to heart. We see our friends
and neighbors perish among us, but
how seldom does it occur in our
thoughts, that our knell shall, perhaps
give the next fruitless warning to the
world.

THE REBEL UNIVERSAL CONSCRIP-
TION.

Consternation in the Rebel Capital.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 14.

The breaking up of the substitution
contracts seems likely to afford a plen-
tiful crop of frauds and artful dodges to
evade the demands of the conscription.
It is said that bids to the tune of tens
of thousands have been made for depart-
ment clerks by some of the most
atrocious speculators in Richmond, and
that petty bureau officers have an ex-
cellent chance to make their fortunes
by providing hiding places for wealthy
conscripts. The extortioners are get-
ting government clerks; million-
aires have suddenly become nautical
in their tastes, and are bidding high
for little cribs in Mallory's depart-
ment.

From the Savannah Republican, of
Jan. 13:

"The flutter created here by this law
is most interesting. We have heard
of considerable commotion on the bay,
and the papers everywhere record ex-
tensive stampeding to the North, and
other foreign parts by gentlemen
whose energies have been devoted to
trade. Various are the shifts to dodge
the new order of things. All sorts of
offices are in great demand. The pa-
pers never before announced so many
candidates for tax receivers and col-
lectors, and we heard of one gentleman
in this city who offered the chief of po-
lice ten thousand dollars to have him-
self put on the night guard.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE LAMENTATIONS OF THE SUBSTITUTE
CONSCRIPT.

And it came to pass that the man of
means said unto his hired servant, go
ye into the army, and take with these
shekels of gold and shekels of sil-
ver that I give thee, for thou standest
in my shoes. And the man of little
faith, who hired the substitute, opened
a shop and sold cakes and calico, and
waxed rich on his gains of fifteen hun-
dred per cent. But it came to pass that
the wise men of the nation arose,
and debated among themselves with-
out the army, and the substitute
should not keep company together.—
And the wise men passed a bill mak-
ing the substitute a nought, and send-
ing their friends, the principals to greet
them in the ranks, with a musket at
the right shoulder shift. Then the
principals waxed exceeding wrath,
and straightway set about preparing to
emigrate to another—yea, a better—
country, beyond the Potomac.

And the Israelites conspired together to
spoil the Egyptians, changing their
Treasury issues into gold and their
State promises into greenbacks, and
forthwith took their departure, shaking
off the dust of their feet against us.
And of all their deeds, are they not
recorded in the books of the conscript
officers, who search for them in vain?

Troops going to the Field—Our Army
Not Depleted.

The general impression that the fur-
loughing of our veteran regiments
which have re-enlisted for the war is
causing a depletion of the ranks of our
armies is confidently denied in official
quarters. The number of recruits and
veteran volunteers entering the ser-
vice, and now going forward to the
field, is understood to equal if not to
exceed that of the soldiers returning.

It appears from the records in the
United States Quartermaster's Depart-
ment in this city that the number of
recruits provided with transportation
to the various points on the coast, and
in Virginia where our armies are sta-
tioned, average from three to five thou-
sand each week. One half of these go
by rail and the other by water. They
include the men enlisted in the eastern
part of this State and part of the volun-
teers of New England. As the regiments
returning comprise only one to two
hundred men each, not less than twenty
of these organizations belonging
to the district of country named
must come home each week to make
the number of men leaving the army
—assuming the average for all the
states to be the same—equal to the num-
ber joining it; and so many regiments
do not return. Besides, it is not gen-
erally known that some of the regiments
coming home—particularly those
which were enlisted here—leave consid-
erable detachments in the field. Our
regimental organizations are really
therefore, not so much reduced as they
seem to be.

In the course of a few weeks the
grand march of our regiments to the
field, with their ranks recruited, will
begin. Enlistments, which are now
numerous and increasing, will be like-
ly to give many of them quite their origi-
nal complement of one thousand men.
—[New York Post.]

The Story of Capt. John Smith and the
Princess Pocahontas.

Capt. John Smith left the pinnace,
and taking with him only two men,
and an Indian as guide, went on shore
in search of game, and soon found
himself assailed by over 200 yelling
savages. The two Englishmen with
him were killed—he himself taken
prisoner, and conducted in triumph to
an Indian village on the Rappahan-
nock. Smith's presence of mind and
fertility of resource did not desert him
even in this extremity. He contrived
to interest the chief by the exhibition
of a pocket compass, and by "endow-
ing" a leaf of his pocket book with in-
telligence by writing thereon. They had
often heard of the famous Pale-
face, and the calm courteousness of
his prisoner so amazed them, that they
spent three days in incantations,
with the view of discovering the mys-
teries of his character. Not successful
in that, his fate was referred to the Su-

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